Every Amercan Indian costs the United States government \$3,000 a year, estimating the Indian population at 260,000 and the appropriation at \$7,000,-

Canadians are beginning to worry over their loss of forests. In the more thickly settled parts of Ontario only ten per cent. of woodland remains, and wells must be dug to the debt of forty or fifty feet where formerly water could be reached

Consumers of oleomargarine will be pleased to learn that among the ingredients used in its manufacture are sugar of lead, glycerine, sulphuric acid, caustic potash, castor oil, chlorate of potash, stomach of pigs, chalk, borax, tallow and lard.

The small waiting-room at Professor Pasteur's laboratory in Paris presents a curious spectacle during the hours of inoculation against hydrophobia. There are present Parisians, Provincials, Russians, Austrians, Roumanians, Italians and Spaniards. Some are elegantly dressed, others are in rags. In several cases the patients have brought their own doctors with them. The variety of languages spoken makes the little room a veritable babel.

The new oil fields of Wyoming in the Bingham basin are directly south of Billings, Montana, near the boundary between Montana and Wyoming. They are eighty miles long by forty wide. The oil is said to contain forty per cent. of mineral sperm oil, twenty-seven per cent. kerosene, with small percentages of gasoline, benzine and naphtha. Its illuminating power is of a high order, and it is so pure that ranchmen in the vicinity have been burning it this winter in their

In the capitol, Montgomery, Ala., is religiously preserved a large Bible, printed by the American Bible society in 1851, and bearing upon a flyleaf this sentence: "The oath of office as first President of the Provisional government of the Confederate States of America was administered to Jefferson Davis upon this Bible by Howell Cobb, President of the Provisional Congress, at the front portico of the capitol in Montgomery on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1861." The book, it may be added, is still used in swearing in governors of the State.

Twenty years ago the chief feature of the plains beyond the Missouri was the countless herds of buffalo everywhere to be seen. Now all have disappeared. Theodore Roosevelt says there are not 4,000 buffalos in America. It is said one may travel 1.000 miles on the plains and never be out of sight of a dead buffalo nor within sight of a live one. But Harper's Bazar has the curious statement that a new species of Buffalo is developing in the woody precipitous regions of the mountain ranges; it shuns the open plains, lives in small herds, is endowed with great activity, and is a clear case of the "survival of the fittest."

It is often asked, when an ocean-going vessel has been lost at sea, and it is supposed she has foundered, why none of her timbers rise to the surface again and float, as submerged wood will nearer shore. The explanation is that if the vessel has been sunk in deep water the pressure to which it is subjected will be so great that a certain quantity of water will be forced into the pores of the wood, and thus render it so heavy that even when detached from the ship a piece of the timber could not float. It is because of this constantly and rapidly increasing pressure, too, that a diver cannot descend to any very great distance below the surface.

In his new book telling of life in Corea Percival Lowell mentions this matter of interest for those whose curiosity is so healthful as to run round the globe itself: Four little stars flash out upon the brow of Nam San, the great South Mountain, within sight of the chief city, Soul, "Poised so high in the heavens," says Mr. Lowell, "they might well be the light from other worlds." But in fact they are watch-fires, a signal to the city that all is well in Corea. They burn for fifteen minutes and vanish. All through the country a cordon of such beacons is established, which transmits the message of peace and safety daily, or rather nightly, to the capital.

Mr. Hazen, the third assistant postmaster general, makes the following suggestions to the public: Write or print your name and address, and the contents of a package, upon the upper left hand corner of all mail matter. This will insure its immediate return to you for correction, if improperly addressed or insufficiently paid, and if it is not called for at destination it can be returned to you without going to the dead letter office. If the patrons of the mails would avail themselves of this privilege it would enable the department to restore at least ninety per cent. of all the undelivered matter. Letters would be returned free, and the parcels upon payment of the return post-

A remarkable statement was made by an English member of parliament in the course of a recent debate in the house of commons. He had vainly endeavored to induce the government to lay upon the table a return of the amounts expended upon war ships and their present estimated value. Failing to obtain official information on the subject, he investigated matters himself, and the result which he announced considerably astonished the house. It appears that the ex isting navy of Great Britain has cost \$210,000,000, and that its present value, after making allowance for ships that have become obsolete, does not exceed \$60,000,000, showing a total loss of \$150,000,000.

The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette is authority for the statement that "the affix title of esq. is out of date, and its use is in bad form. In addressing a gentleman now you must prefix Hon. or Colonel or General as a compliment to his statesmanship or military genius. Whether he is President of the United States or president of a ward club, the leader of an army or the leader of a clique of voters, it is all the same. In a case of extreme doubt you may address him as Mr., but under no circumstances is a military title under the grade of captain allowable. Sometimes, in accosting a man whom you have already met, the slipping of his name from your memory may cause embarrassment, but a little presence of mind will save you. Address him as General, and you are all right."

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was given an informal reception recently by Dr. and Mrs. N. A. Hyde, at their residence in Indianapolis, on the occasion of the meeting of the Indianapolis Ministerial association. Mr. Beecher made some remarks in which he recalled some of his Indian experiences, among them the following: "The baptisms in the old time were interesting to the people. Sometimes the ministers united for a public immersion. On one of these occasions I had a big carpenter on hand. He was nearly seven feet tall. We walked into the water together, and when I was in nearly to my shoulders my friend was hardly wetting his knees. I turned to him and suggested that either this thing would have to stop or I should have to swim. Being a carpenter, he said he would double up like a rule. When he was on his knees I got on very well.

One evening lately a herd of Arizona gcats, which were being herded by Miss Teresa Tallert, on Lost river, D. T., came home early and rushed for the corral, a heavy log concern, eight feet high. The gates were opened and the herd let in, after which the little lady, dashing over the prairie, mounted on her fiery bronco, scoured the foothills, but found no cause for alarm. In the night Miss Tallert was aroused by her dog whining at her ear, and, getting up, discovered some wild animals in the corral. She went in and found four mountain lions, and, without a moment's hesitation, attacked them with an ax. Two of the lions jumped the corral and fled. The other two rushed toward her. She dealt one a blow with the ax, laying its head open to the bone; then both fled. The next morning fifty of the valuable goats were found dead and thirty wounded, fourteen of the latter dying

The New York elevated railroads have some 4,000 employes, including about 500 repair men, constantly on duty. This is an extremely large proportion of labor for repairs and track inspection, which is necessitated by the peculiar character of the road, and it is a kind of work where the men are particularly exposed to accident and to injury to their eyes. The managers have, therefore, established a regular medical department, with one doctor for the eastern and one for the western division of the city lines, with facilities for prompt communication with any portion of the track. The company pays where men have to be taken to the hospital, but its own doctors attend to the slight injuries, which are very numerous. A large satchel, with instruments, bandages, etc., stands ready for emergency, and is carried by the surgeons on duty. Among other functions discharged by the surgeons is the examination of employes for color blindness, sight, and hearing. Those not considered in sound condition are given other and less important positions, where these physical qualities are of less consequence. This medical attendance is without charge to the employes.

Alfred Krupp, the great German gun founder, owns probably the largest business in the world dependent on one individual. The works within the town of Essen occupy more than 500 acres, half of which are under cover. According to a census taken in September, 1881, the number of hands employed by Mr. Krupp was 19,605, the members of their families, 45,776, making 65,381 persons supported by his works. Of the laborers, 11,211 were engaged upon the works in Essen. the rest being employed in the surrounding mines, the branch works at Neuweid and Sayn, and the mines in Spain (Bilboa) from which, though less extensive, the finest ores are brought. Mr. Krupp owns 547 iron mines in Germany. He owns four sea steamers, and there are connected with his Essen works forty-two miles of railway, employing twenty-eight locomotive and 883 cars, sixty-nine horses with 191 wagons, and forty miles of telegraph wires with thirty-five stations and fifty-five Morse apparatuses. The establishment possesses a grand chemical laboratory, a photographic and lithographic atelier, a printing office with three steam and six hand presses and a bookbinding room. The establishment even runs a hotel in Essen.

Five at a Birth.

On a well stocked farm near the village of Lawsonville, Ky., lives Thomas Malen, a well-to-do farmer and stock raiser. Among Mr. Malen's possessions is a cow, which, in the very brief career of four years has made a record for fruitfulness that is probably not excelled. At four years of age this modest-looking kine is the mother of ten calves, all healthy and active. This record has been by steps, and arguing from her past exploits there is a great future before her. At the age of two this cow bore twins: & year later she brought forth triplets, and now another year has passed and she has evidenced a spirit of progress by giving birth to a very pretty quintet. Mr. Malen has received several flattering offers for this wonderfully productive piece of cowses to part with

Chinese idols are the latest umbrella and cane handles for idle young men.

A TERRIBLE TORNADO.

Two Minnesota Towns Almost Swept Out of Existence.

Scores of Men, Women and Children Instantly Killed.

At 4:30 o'clock, the other afternoon, a tornado struck the prosperous city of St. Cloud, Minn., passed northeasterly through the centre of the place, leveling everything in its path, then ac: oss a narrow strip of prairie and through the town of Eauk Rapids. The path of the tornado at St. Cloud was right between the resident and principal business sections of the city. The freight depot of the Manitoba Railroa I company was scattered before the wind like chaff, and every car on the track was sucked in the mighty vortex and demolished. A drenching rain and terrific lightning accompanied the rushing winds, dding to the horror of the situation. Many of the inhabitants seemed to have a promoni tion of this disaster and sought the safety of their cellars just in time to escape with their

lives.
The tornado began about 3 o'clock in the basin of the Masonic cemetery, forming a whirlwind of 100 feet in diameter. It took almost every tree in the circle from the ground or twisted it off at the trunk. Great stones were torn up and carried along with the wind. Moving slowly along in a northeasterly direction it wrecked the Catholic chapel and several houses. In its course across the prairie adjoining the town it completely demolished John Schwartz's large brick house and scattered fifty or more smaller frame houses like so many feathers. In most cases nothing was left to mark the site of the dwellings but the cellars. The prairies were strewn with timber, furniture and clothing. The freight depot of the Manitoba railroad was a total wreck. merous cars loaded with freight were blown half a mile and the rails wrenched from the track.

The storm passed the limits of the town just west of Lieutenant-Governor Gilman's residence, killing several horses. It crossed the Mississippi at the Sauk Rapids wagonbridge, which it demolished. It here widened to 600 feet and levelled Stanton's gristmill. From there it swept through the centre the town, taking the best ness part of it, includ-the court house, hotel, public business school and every important business building in town except Wood's store. The village is virtually wiped out, four-fifths of the buildings being leveled. The fatalities in St. Cloud, thought great, are not equal in number to those in Sauk Rapids. In every house most all the inmates were more or less hurt. The storm is the worst known in the state since 1883, when Rochester and Elgin were devastated by a tornado.

Later reports state that the story was not half told in the first dispatches, and that the storm was the most deadly ever known, not only in the Northwest, but in the United States. The number killed was estimated on the day after the disaster: At St. Cloud, 21: at Sank Rapids, 41: at Rice Station, 12. Over 200 persons were injured. was thought that the number of deaths would be considerably increased when more complete reports were received. The cyclone destroyed everything in its path covering a space of fitteen miles long and 300 to 1,000 Those who witnessed the storm at St. Cloud

say that a few minutes after 4 P. M., the skies became overcast with a dark cloud and a great black mass rose over the hills southwest of the city, and came with great velocity toward the western outskirts, in a direct line for the Manitoba freight vards. The clouds hung low and rolled over and over like smoke over a battle field, and were accompanied by a loud roaring and cracking sound. The cloud was funnel shaped The cloud was funnel shaped and the point dragged along the ground. People had hardly time to flee to their cellars and seek other places of refuce before the whirlwind was on them and the air was filled with flying boards, shingles, bricks and other debris, that was strewn over the country and piled in heaps. The cloud came from the southwest and moved in a northeasterly direction until it reached the river, where its course was diverted, and it followed the river bank until it reached Sauk Rapils, where it tarned to the left, passing

lirectly through the centre of the town. Just enough houses are left in Sauk Rapids to form a fringe around the village limits. for and wide The sign Sank Rapids on the Initoba depot and a basketf"l of books were found in Rve Station, fifteen miles di-tant. This shows the terrible power of the storm. From Sauk Rapids the storm went to Rice Station, Benton county, demolishing the village and killing or injuring nearly the entire

Damaging tornadoes were also reported from portions of Iowa, Dakota and Missouri. At Coon Rapids, Iowa, fifty houses were blown down. Jamestown, Dakota, suffered severely. In Monroe township, Mo., three Jamestown, Dakota, suffered persons were killed and many were injured; numer us dwellings, barns and outhouses were destroyed. Two boys living near Burlington, Mo., and a man at Louisiana, Mo.,

SNAPPED HIS FINGERS.

Why a Large Silk Mill in Paterson Has Shut Down.

William Strange, a silk manufacturer in Paterson. N. J., has employed about 1,200 hands, and has had no difficulty with any of them till a few days ago, when a cigarmaker from Albany, N. Y., came to the mill and insisted that the superintendent should sign a paper which proposel to revolutionize the dyeing shop. The cigarmaker claimed to have the power to insist upon this agreement in behalf of the Knights of Labor. this was not done immediately the cigarmaker went out. As he passed by the dye-house he snapped his fingers, and man and boy quitted The men declared that they were quitted perfectly satisfied with the wages received, but that they were compelled to obey the order given. When overtures were then made to Mr. Strange by a local representa-tive of the Knights of Labor, he said he would shut down his mill just as fast as the warps now in the looms were finished. Whether he would ever open it again would depend on the action the operatives. He proposed the manufacturers and the operathroughout the city appoint a board of arbitration-five from each side-to whom al questions of difference hereafter arising should be submitted. He further said that already this arbitrary course of the silk dyers had resulted in the diverting of orders from the Paterson silk mills which would have kept 1,000 hands busy for the next six

INDICTED ALDERMEN.

Eleven More New York City Fathers of 1884 Under Arrest.

Eleven more of the New York aldermanic board of 1884 have been indicted by the grand jury and arrested. The warrants charged the indicted aldermen with accepting bribes for voting for the Broadway railroad franchise. The names of the persons arrested are: Thomas Cleary, Michael Duffy, Louis Wendel, Rudolph A. Fullgraff, Arthu McQuade, Thomas Shiels, Patrick Farley, Henry L. Sayles, John O'Neil, Francis Mc

Cabe, and Frederick Finck. The men were arrested by detectives under the direction of Police Inspector Byrnes and were imprisoned at police headquarters. Inimediately upon their arrival at headquarters, the aldermen sent messengers to their friends informing them of their arrests and urging upon them the necessity of securing bonds

The prisoners without an exception expressed indignation at their arrests. They were served with warrants at their houses. After waiting a short time in Inspector Byrnes' office, the prisoners were taken to the district attorneys office, where they gave bail in the sum of \$25,000 each and were re leased pending trial. This makes seventeer members of the aldermanic board of 1884 who have been indicted.

more large entertainments this season in consequence of the recent death of her grand-

mother.

NEWS SUMMARY

Eastern and Middle States. JAMES A. RICHMOND, president of the Broadway horse-car company, was arrested on the 9th in New York on the charge of bribing members of the aldermanic board of 1884 to grant a franchise to his railroad. He

gave bail in the sum of \$25,000. FIVE young men were killed the other day at Pottsville, Penn.—two by an explosion of dynamite cartridges, two by suffocation from being caught in some machinery.

scaping gas in a mine, and the fifth through MAJOR WILLIAM QUINCY, a prominen lawyer of New York and Brooklyn, commit ted suicide at his home in the latter city a few days since on account of financia

troubles FRANK ENDY, a young man residing at Reading, Penn. has just died in terrible ag-ony from the effects of a cat's scratch on the back of his hand.

DENNIS C. WILCOX, a New York millionaire broker and manufacturer, committed suicide the other day by shooting himself. He had lost heavily by speculation, and had long suffered from physical troubles.

An engine collided with a milk wagon on a railway crossing at Lancaster, Penn., resulting in probably fatal injuries to three

South and West.

DEPUTY SHERIFF WILLIAMS was shot and probably fatally wounded in a collision with strikers while guarding railroad property at Argenta, Ark. Several strikers were reported wounded, and three were arrested.

A PRAIRIE fire in Goodhus county, Minn.

has swept over an immense tract, consuming numerous barns and a large amount of grain. A great deal of live stock was also lost, and the total losses will aggregate over \$150,000. JAMES HOUGHTON, a well-known resident of Morgantown, W. Va., at various times swallowed bullets to the number of forty-two

as a cure for costiveness, and lately was reported dying from the effects, all the efforts of doctors being unable to remove the obstructions. WILLIAM HELMS, a Wisconsin farmer, s'not at two officers who were about to take him into custody because he had become in-

sane, but missed his aim and killed his wife AT a large meeting of St Louis citizens on the 13th resolutions were adopted favoring the adjustment of the railroad strike by means of arbitration, and a committee was appointed to take steps in that direction.

A PROJECT is under way to reclaim about a million acres of land in California by lowering Tulare lake to nearly fifteen feet below its present level.

Washington.

The President has appointed William H. Walby, of Adrian, Mich., to be a member of the Board of Indian commissioners, vice J. K. Boise, resigned.

EDWARD A. BOYD, a wealthy glass importer, imprisoned in the Kings County peniten-Brooklyn, for offenses committed against the customs laws, has been pardoned by President Cleveland on account of the prisoner's failing health.

CONGRESSMAN JOSEPH PULITZER, from the ninth New York district, has resigned. He says that his journalistic work interferes with his congressional duties.

LIBRARIAN SPOFFORD says that the new congressional library building to be built in Washington is to be modeled after the na tional capitol, will hold 4,000,000 books, will cost \$3,000,000, and will be the finest building of the kind in the world.

SECOND COMPTROLLER MAYNARD has disallowed the claims of the Globe Mutual Insurance com; any, of St. Louis, and twentyfour other insurance companies, amounting in the aggregate to \$94,873, for losses under policies taken by them upon steamboats employed in the government service in transporting troops and supplies for the use of the rmy during the civil war in 1861-2.

WHILE the Senate was in executive session on the 12th messages were read from the President sending in anew the nominations of fifty-three persons who had not been confirmed. These nominations were originally made in place of suspended officials. As the terms of those officials had since expired, the President sent in the nominations anew fill vacancies caused by the expiration of

ADDITIONAL nominations made by President on the 12th comprised a number of collectors of customs and United States Senator Howell E. Jackson, of Tennessee, as circuit judge in the Tennessee and Ohio dis-Senator Jackson was immediately confirmed by the Schate.

An explosion on a small river steamer at the island of Tumaco, Central America, killed fifteen persons and injured twenty-two more. In the British house of commons Lord Randoly h Churchill made a long address, attacking Premier Gladstone's plan for Irish home rule.

THE Senate on the 13th confirmed the folowing nominations: John O. M. Clernand, o be a member of the board of registration and election in Utah; J. H. Oberly, of I:linois, to be a civil service commissioner; Chas Lyman, of Connecticut, to be a civil service commissioner; J. A. Ber: y, to be postmas er at Oswego, N. Y., and J. D. Corcoran, to Le ostmaster at Rome, N. Y.

THE House committee on military affairs has agreed to report favorably a bill to es-tablish six signal stations in the West India islands to give notice of the approach of cy-100 331 0

Foreign.

Two American prospectors were killed by Indians near Nacosari, Mexico. MUCH opposition has been developed in England against Mr. Gladstone's plan for Irish home rule.

THE intended journey of the Czar of Russia to Novo Tscherkask, to present his son to the Cossacks as their chief, has been prevented by the discovery of a dynamite to assassinate the imperial party. A Cossack officer and his brother, the latter being a student in St. Petersburg, have been ar rested in connection with the crime.

It is asserted that an English, German and Chinese syndicate have contracted to send 600,000 Chinese to Mexico within the next twelve months. The Mexican government agrees to give each Chinaman twenty acres of land. THE Earl of Shaftesbury, the representative

of one of England's oldest families, has com-mitted suicide by shooting himself in a cab during a fit of mental depression. He was fifty-five years old.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

HARVARD university will be 250 years old

COSTLY living is given as the cause of the loss of students at Yale college. EUROPE is stated to have an available mili-

tary force of 9,000,000 soldiers. VERMONT expects to produce 10.000,000 pounds of maple sugar this year.

ABOUT \$3,000,000 worth of American made ocomotives are sent abroad yearly. THE next general assembly of the Knights of Labor will be held in Richmond, Va., in

October. THE Indian population of this country is said to be diminishing at the rate of 5,000 or 6,000 a year.

FOUR grand hotels are to be ready by the 1st of July for the a commodation of visitors to the Yellowstone park. ONE-THIRD of the corn crop of 1885 of

Iowa is still in the farmers' hands and unsold -that is, 80,832,000 bushels. THE value of the hardware produced in the United States each year is now about \$60, 000,000, and nearly half of it is made in Connecticut.

THE wife of one of the clergymen at Saranac, Mich., supplements her husband's meagre salary by driving a wagon and peddling milk from door to door. Washington is becoming pre-eminently the city of palatial residences. Fifteen Sen-

ators have erected magnificent domiciles within the past twelve months. CERTAIN wine dealers of San Francisco, in order to bring about wine instead of whisky drinking, have opened an establishment where

native wine is sold for five cents a glass. During the war, Mrs. Terry, of North Adams, Mass., nursed back to life a stranger who was prestrated with fever. The man, who was a brother of ex-Governor Leland Stanford, of California, died recently, leav-

It is stated that up to the present date 50J persons have been inoculated against hydro-MRS. SECRETARY WHITNEY will give no dividing for the recent death of her grand-dogs whose rabid condition was ascertained dogs whose rabid condition was a by post-mortem examinations.

LATER NEWS.

EIGHT of the bakers who have been boycotting Mrs. Gray's bakery in New York by parading in front of her place and requesting people by circulars not to purchase in her store were arrested, and four of them fined for disorderly conduct. Since the boycotting began Mrs. Gray's business has largely increased, and she has received contributions in money amounting to over \$800. The boycotters announce their determination to keep up the fight.

CHARLES H. REILLY, another of the New York ex-aldermen, was arrested on the 14th, charged with selling his vote for the Broadway railroad franchise. He gave bail in the

ADDITIONAL postmasters nominated by the President: James P. Owen at Camden, N. Y.; Francis G. Boswell at Phelps, N. Y.; James F. Robertson at Culpeper, Va.; Frederick A. Ross at Tuscumbia, Ala : Philip B. Spencer at Newport, Ky.; W. H. Camp at Guthrie Centre, Iowa: John Shaw at Van Wert, Ohio; Jacob P. Kerlin at Warren, Ill.; William B. Beck at Tekamah, Neb.; H. C. Briley at Dell Rapids, Dak.

A BURGLAR entered the sleeping room of Mr. P. Kendall, at Lockland, Ohio. He drew a pistol, but Mr. Kendall was too quick for him, and the intruder fell dead at the first

THE strike on the Gould system of rail-

roads and the subsequent failure of all attempts at arbitration have led to an animated and pointed correspondence between Mr. T. V. Powderly, the head of the Knights of Labor order, and Mr. Jay Gould. Mr. Powderly has declared war upon Jay Gould as "the master monopolist of the age," and the latter having invoked the protection of the law, the battle will be fought in the courts if

FIVE strikers, among them C. L. Graham. naster workman of Knights of Labor assembly, have been arrested at Little Rock, Ark., by the national authorities on the charge of impeding and disturbing the administration of justice in the United States rirenit court

THE sheriff's deputies who fired into a growd at St. Louis were held responsible for the act by the coroner's jury.

Rumons have been abundant lately of the approaching marriage of the President to a Miss Folsom, of Buffalo. The lady is described as young and handsome, and is the daughter of the widow of President Cleveland's former

MR. POWDERLY has issue la circular from Philadelphia calling upon the Knights of Labor throughout the country for funds to help sustain the strike on the Gould system of railroads in the Southwest.

THE drivers and car conductors of the Third Avenue railroad, the leading horsecar company in New York, struck on the 16th because the company refused to discharge some of its employes upon the demand of the strikers. The company determined to resist the demands of their employes, and the cars thereupon ceased running.

LATER report; put the number of killed by the tornado in Minnesota at over seventyfive, and the injured at more than 200.

BAPTISTE FRY, a railway engineer at East St. Louis, Ill., refused to join in the strike. A number of men demanded a promise of his wife that he should join the strikers, but she said it would be useless to give such a promise, as he had determined to continue at work. The men left, declaring that Fry should quit work or suffer the consequences. During the set on fire, and his wife and five-weeks-old baby had a narrow escape from being burned to death. Coal oil had been poured over the side of the house in which the occupants

CHOLERA has appeared at Brindisi, Italy. NINE persons were killed and a number injured at Ajaccio, the capital of Corsica, by the collapse and fall of a mansion.

BOYCOTTING A WOMAN.

How Mrs. Gray's Bakery Business was Increased Thereby.

The New York papers contain a rather amusing account of an attempt made by a band of union bakers to boycott the bakery of Mrs. Es her A. Gray, on Hudson street, because she refused to compel her help to join the bakers' union. An account of the boycotters and their methods is given by a metropolitan daily as follows:

The men seemed to be in charge of a man who called himself Schmidt and said he was a "walking delegate." He refused to answer any questions, and no one seamed to be able or willing to restrain the men from annoying pedestrians, whether customers of the bakery or not. Outside the store of Mrs. Gray, was one lonesome-looking policeman, who simply stood still and made no attempt to prevent the molestation of customers by the ters. In some cases customers were followed to their homes and memoranda made of their

While her tormentors were engaged in their effort to wreck her business Mrs. Gray was busily engaged in her store selling her pread, cakes and pies to her customers. far as I have been able to judge," she re-marked, "my trade has increased since the boycott was ordered. I have customers now that did not come before, and the loss has been from the very poorest class of trade My men have been kept busier than ever, and I expect that business will be good right along. I asked the police to protect me, and an officer was sent here. He is standing right outside the door. My customers complain of being annoyed by these men, but what can I do! I don't want to let the boycotters run my business. Why should I? My men are satisfied as they are; they don't want to join a union, and what these union men have to do with the matter I can't see They certainly take the cake, but I don't think they'll get my bakery away from me The grocery stores in the neighborhood which sold Mrs. Gray's bread have all ceased selling it, as a boycott was threatened against them if they continued to deal with the stea lfast lady. A lady who bought some bread and cake at the bakery went to a grocery store in the vicinity and ordered ome groceries. She asked the clerk to send the bread, cake and groceries to her home "Whose bread have you!" asked the

"Why, what difference does that make?" asked the astonished lady.
"Nothing; only if it's Gray's bread we can't even send it home for you. There is a

boycott against it." Then if you can't send the bread and cake you needn't send any groceries," remarked

Many men living up town stopped at the bakery during the evening and bought bread or cake to take home as an evidence of heir appreciation of the stand taken by Mrs. Gray. People living in Hoboken also made purchases on their way to the Christopher street ferry. It was rumored about the Ninth Ward late in the evening that the boycotters were thinking of raising the siege as a means of preventing the further growth of Mrs. Gray's business.

A WRITER in the St. Paul Pioneer-Pres. says that Sulvini, the Italian tragedian, car never remember his lines, and is compelled to constantly have a prompter in attendance. He claims that he cannot do a part justice when he devotes his attention to remember

JENNY LIND is sixty-three years old and exceelingly unattractive in appearance; but the moment she speaks one forgets this, her voice is so soft and melodious. She has one son, an officer in the British army, and two daughters happily married.

MISS MARY LEE, the eldest daughter of leans.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS A FATAL VOLLEY. -

Senate Sessions

nents between Great Britain and the United

Territory was discussed. The amendment of

SEVENTY-SIXTH DAY.-Mr. Harrison pre-

ented petitions from three assemblies of

Knights of Labor of Fort Wayne, Ind., pray-

ing for the speedy passage by the Senate of the labor arbitration bill already passed by the House of Representatives... The bill ad-mitting Washington Territory as a State

was passed substantially as it came from the

committee—yeas, 30; nays, 13. The Demo-crats voting with the Republicans in the

affirmatives were Messrs. Butler, George, Jones, of Arkansas, and Morgan. The negative votes were all Democratic. The bill authorizes the inhabitants of the Territory of Washington and the adjacent

part of the Territory of Idaho to form a State

Washington. It provides for a convention to meet at Walla Walla at such time as the

governor shall designate and adopt a constitu-tion, to be submitted to the people for ratifi-

SEVENTY-SEVENTH DAY .- The Indian

appropriation bill was passed substantially

as reported from committee. On motion of Mr. Conger the amount of the appropriation

was ordered to lie over and be printed. It is

to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill and insert a bill providing for a com-

sideration and thoroughly to investigate all

the various controversies that have arisen or

far as they relate to such controversies be-

tween rival and competing companies, or be-

tween transportation, manufacturing and

mining companies and their employes; and

for the purpose of fully examining the mat-

ters which may come before it, said commis

SEVENTY-EIGHTH DAY.-Mr. Fyre's reso

lution declaring it to be the sense of the Sen-

joint commission to consider and settle the

House bill was passed authorizing 'the secre

on proper proof certain classes of property

captured in the late war, consisting of family

been drawn with the view, as far as possible

of remedying that difficulty In executive

consider the confirmation of internal reve-

dent was informed of their confirmation.

House Sessions.

objected Mr. O'Neill (Mo.) asked unani

mous consent for the consideration of reso

was finally passed.

a resolution for the appointment of a

mendations, Mr. Morrison which had recently passed the House was inadequate. The object of the rending was to enable Con-

ing resolution was to enable Con-gress to learn the facts of the case, so that it might perfect its legislation. Mr. Reagan

(Tex.) contended that Congress bad no more

power to regulate questions arising between common carriers and their hired laborers

than questions arising between common car riers and their butchers or grocers. Mr

Morgan (Ala.) also opposed, and Messrs. Ran-dall (Tenn.), Hiscock (N. Y.), and Reed (Me.)

supported the resolution, which was adopted without division....Mr. Millard.

of New York, presented a memorial signed by more than 7,000 persons en-

gaged in the dairy business in his district

against the manufacture and sale of oleo

margarine, butterine and other imitations of

EIGHTY-EIGHTH DAY.—The Ohio contested

election case of Hurd against Romeis was discussed. Mr. Boyle (Penn.) argued in

favor of the committee's majority report, which gives the seat to Mr. Romeis, the sitting

member. Mr. Robertson (Ky.) followed in

support of Mr. Hurd's claims, and Mr. Payne (N. Y.) spoke in favor of Mr. Romeis.

Messrs. O. Martin (Ala.) and Croxton (Va.)

argued in favor of seating Hurd. After speeches by Mr. Dorsey (Neb.) and Mr. Kowell (Ill.) in advocacy of the rights of the contestee, and by Mr. Henderson (N. C.) in

favor of the contestant, the House adjourned

EIGHTY-NINTH DAY .- The House decided

the Hurd-Romeis contested election case: By

a vote of 105 to 168 it defeated the minority

resolution declar ing that Mr. Romeis is not

voted with the Republicans in the negative.

The majority resolution confirming Mr. Romeis' right to his seat was then

agreed to without division. Before the vote

was taken the floor was accorded to Mr. Hur.

to speak in his own behalf....The agricultu

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GENERAL LOGAN will address the Grand

Army posts at Grant's tomb on Decoration

POSTMASTER GENERAL VILAS will de-

liver the Memorial Day oration at the Acad-

TENNIE CLAFLIN, who recently married a

GENERAL WILLIAM R. TERRY has been

chosen superintendent of the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Richmand.

THE wealthiest resident of Reading, Penu.,

aas become insane because six men were

geologic origin and history of Hawaii.

killed in an accident in his mill.

wealthy Englishman, has a stepson who is

ral appropriation bill was passed.

Forty-nine Democrat

dairy butter.

entitled to his seat.

emy of Music.

forty-two years old.

EIGHTY-FIFTH DAY.-Mr. Forney (Ala.

open executive sessions.

...On motion of Mr. Butler

nission of tw.l/e membe

rs "to take into con-

vernment, with the name of the State of

Mr. Eustis, limiting the right of suffrage

the Territory to male electors was defeated-

25 nays to 12 yeas.

SEVENTY-FIFTH DAY.—George Hearst was An East St. Louis Crowd Fired worn in as Senator from California to fill the unexpired term of the late Mr. Miller. Into by Officers. Mr. Frye addressed the Senate in support of the resolution submitted by him the resolution submitted by him in relation to the fisheries. He showed the great and growing importance of the fishery business, and entered upon a historical review of the diplomatic arrange-

A Terrible Occurrence which Cost a Number of Lives.

States from 1785 to the treaty of Washington, in every negotiation of which he claimed Great Britain had always obtained decidedly the advantage of the The bloody collision between strikers and decidedly the advantage of the United States. Mr. Frye contended that deputies at Fort Worth, Texas, has been followed by a still more terrible and deplorable Canada had always neglected treaty obliga-tions and done all possible injury to our fish-ing fleets....The bill to admit Washington episode in East St. Louis, Ill., on the Mississippi river, and just opposite St. Louis. The trouble, as described by dispatches, came about as follows: The various railroads seemed to be moving

an unusually large quantity of freight, par-ticularly the Louisville & Nashville. When the strike was ordered twenty-seven of this company's employes left its company's employes left service. Their places were quickly filled, and thirty deputy sheriffs were employed by the company to protect the new men and its property. The officers were armed with Winchester rifles, some of them carrying revolvers also. T. G. Hewlett was made their leader. More than half the force guarded the freight houses of the company, while the rest of them protected incoming and outgoing trains. Trains were continually passing to and fro from the freight houses all day, and before 10 o'clock in the morning hundreds of idle men and boys and a few women gathered on and about the rickety wooden bridge that spans a small body of muddy water known as Cahokia creek. The Louisville and Nashville road running west crosses this creek on a trestle.

At 10 o'clock 300 persons stood on the bridge watching the trains pass. The rougher element cursed the trainmen, and promised them at short shrift in the near fufor Indian schools in Alaska was in-creased from \$15,000 to \$20,000...Mr. Sherman submitted an amendment to the house labor arbitration bill. The amendment ture. The deputy sheriffs who stood on the trestlework were treated in the same way. trestlework were treated in the same way. Sheriff Roplequet appeared with a small posse and ordered the crowd to disperse. The law-abiding persons in it did so. The others paid no attention to the demand. The sheriff left the ground at once and telegraphed to Governor Oglesby the condition of affairs and asked for military help. Meanwhile the crowd had never moved from its while the crowd had never moved from its are likely to arise between the employers and the employed, whether they be cor-porations or associations, or private individuals, and whether engaged in trans-portation, manufacturing, mining or other industrial interests of the United States, so position or changed its tactics except to grow more violent in its demonstrations against the trainmen and their guards. It suffered desertions but gained more than it lost, and at 2 o'clock the bridge and its vicinity was occupied by a mob of 400 or 500 persons. Many of the younger men in it carried stones in their hands, and when opportunity offered hurled them at the armed men on the trestlework or at the men on passing trains. Sav-age curses and epithets were also hurled at

Nine men stood on the trestlework. They sion, in the prosecution of its inquiries, is were between two crowds and faced about at short intervals. The only one who exhibited a empowered to visit such different portions and sections of the country as it may deem revolver was Charles Kensler, the "cowboy fireman." He carried two pistols in his belt and had the barrel of his Winchester slung over his left arm. The guards made no reply to the abuse showered on them. ate that Congress should not provide for any and the mob grew bolder. It stood on a fisheries question was agreed to by a vote of thoroughfare and felt safe. Finally one man stepped on the company's property. Deputy
Hewlett promptly arrested him. A part of
the mob surged forward to the rescue. A
voice cried "Kill the cowboy." There was
a pistol shot, which in a few seconds
was followed by the ringing reports of
Winchester rifles. The shrieks and yells that tary of war to deliver to the lawful owners heirlooms, silverware, watches, etc....Mr. Platt spoke in favor of his resolution to have winchester lines. The said as and year or rose from the crowd could be heard on the bridge, a third of a mile away. "Crack, crack" went the deadly rifles. The crowd-SEVENTY-NINTH DAY.—Mr. Butler made a speech in favor of Mr. Platt's resolution providing for open executive session...The inter-State commerce bill came up, and Mr. split into two unequal parts and ran like mad-in opposite directions. The small and the Cullom explained its provisions. The general weak were knocked down and trampled upon. Terror was king and drove all before him. The deadly hail had been fired at short range against a solid wall of flesh and blood. The theory of the measure, he said, was that unjust discrimination was the gist of all the evils growing out of the existing methods of rnilroad management. The bill had, therefore, guards were semingly appalled at the extent and nature of the r they had inflicted on their session a number of postmasters and other officials were confirmed. The motion to re-On the bridge and roadway lay Mrs. John Pfeffer, shot through the spine and mortally wounded; John Bonner, a coal miner, dead; Oscar Washington, a painter, dead; Patrick Driscoll, a Wabash section nue collectors, including Samuel J. Tilden, Jr., of New York, and three New Jersey hand, dead, and Major Rychman, a rolling mill employe, shot in the head and shoulder, mortally wounded. collectors, was withdrawn and the Presi-

When the fleeing mob recovered from its error, and turning saw its assailants in full asked unanimous consent for the present flight toward the Louisville and Nashville consideration of the joint resolution making an appropriation for the relief of sufferers from floods in Alabama. Mr. Beach (N. Y.) freight house, shouts rose from it of "To arms, o arms," and men who stood over the dead and wounded vowed they would have a terrible revenge. Some of the wildest spirits rushed through the town calling on the lutions reciting that the House sympathized strikers and their friends to arm themth Premier Gladstone in his efforts to seselves and kill all deputy sheriffs on sight, cure a free parliament for the people of Ireland. Mr. Cox (N. C.) objected....At the Pale-faced men soon appeared on the streets armed with revolvers and shotguns. Here evening session twenty-five pension bills were and there a man could be seen carrying a small coil of rope. The cry of "Hang them" EIGHTY-SIXTH DAY-A number of bills kept pace with that of "Kill them all were passed authorizing the construction of bridges across the Mississippi, Tennessee, St. fleeing guards never stopped till they reached the Louisville and Nashville freight house. Croix river, Missouri river, and other rivers.
...Bills were passed for the establishment of They quickly warned their comrade to flee to St. Louis for their lives. Some of the men refused Louis for their lighthouses at Gull Rocks, Newport Harbor; and barricaded the freight house with the in-

New Bedford, Mass.; Castle Hill, Newport Harbor... A bill to establish sixteen additention of protecting it against assault. These men were afterward com selled to fly and tional life saving stations gave rise to some discussion, the opposition to it being based upon the fact that the life-saving stations already authorized to be established could narrowly escaped with their lives. Hunting parties were organized by their enemies, and every cranny that could possibly shelter a not be constructed for two years. The bill deputy sheriff was searched. The fleeing deputies were crossing the iron EIGHTY-SEVENTH DAY .- Mr. Morrison bridge on their way to St. Louis when they (Ill.), from the committee on rules, reported were met by Mayor Joyce, of East St. Louis and some officers, and asked to return, but they refused to go back. Mayor Joyce and Officer Dowd endeavored to drag two of the committee of seven members, to be ap pointed by the Speaker, to investigate the causes and extent of the disturbed condiguards with them. One of the guards who wasn't in custody raised his rifle and fired in tions now existing in the relations between railroad corporations engaged in interstate the direction of the crowd. C. E. Thompson, commerce and their employes in the States of St. Louis, dropped in his tracks, shot in the of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and stomach. At this report the two guards with Mayor Joyce and Officer Dowd tore themselves loose. One of them struck the mayor with his clubbed rifle, knocking him down. Texas. The committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, to sit during the sessions of the House, and to visit such places in those States as may be necessary in order t, facilitate the investigation. It shall report during the present session, with reccom-mendations. Mr. Morrison stated the bill

Both men at once joined their companions and continued their flight across the bridge. The scene on the bridge was one of wildest confusion and excitement. Coal trains oaded and unloaded, and vehicles of all descriptions engaged in a wild race to St. Louis. Women and men on foot were running toward the city, and waving back all they met, while immediately behind came the deputies pursued by the vanguard of the crowd from East St. Louis. One of the frightened guards threw his gun into the river, while another hid his weapon in the load of a sake wagon that was in full retreat. The firing had been heard in mid-river by people on the ferry boats, who witnessed an unusual scene on the levee. Frightened horses dashed hither and thither, and while hundreds hurried toward the spot whence the reports seemed to come, as many dashed in an opposite direction. The huge bridge shook and swayed as the line of mmense draft horses thundered over it Teamsters shouted and acted as if destruction was at their heels, and pedestrians were pet-rified with astonishment as the long line of vehicles flashed into Washington avenue at racing pace. A crowd gathered instantly and choked the entrance to the bridge. Not more than thirty minutes after the

shooting C. R. Barnard, master of transportation for the Louisville & Nashville road, and James A. Chesney, another official, met the mob near the eastern terminus of the bridge. They had been at dinner near the relay station and knew nothing of the shooting. They were mistaken for deputy sheriffs and fired upon. They ran to the Ohio & Mississippi freight house, and there, instead of guards, met another detachment of the mob, which also fired on them. Chesney was shot through the legs and fell. He was jumped on and kicked until his assailants supposed he was dead. Barnard escaped and gathered a number of friends, who took Chesney to a place of safe-

ty. He was seriously if not fatally injured.
Soon after these terrible occurrences a maddened crowd gathered in a square at East St. Louis. It was harangued by a man named Dwyer, who urged the people to "hang and kill." A committee of the Knights of Labor appeared from St. Louis, however, and counseled moderation. After an exciting colloquy the efforts of the Knights prevailed, and the crowd for the time being gave up its de-

termination to retaliate by burning and kill-Upon receiving a telegraphic account of the shooting from the sheriff, Governor Oglesby immediately dispatched several companies of militia to the scene of disturbance. Seven companies of militia arrived from Springfield and other points, at East St. Leuis at 10:15, P. M. Three more companies

During the night the freight house of the Louisville and Nashville road was set on fire, and the Cairo Short Line depot was similarly

His wife is the only nurse Mr. Gladstone himself into her hands with the docility of an